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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1783.

NANTES, *November* 2.

TWO French miſſionaries have lately arrived at Rochelle from the river Gambia, in Africa, after having ſpent more than 16 years travelling through the interior parts of that immenſe region, and endeavouring, not without ſome ſucceſs, to inſtruct the nation in religion, and teach them the arts of civiliſed life. They candidly acknowledge, however, that theſe people are much more traſtable in receiving our arts, than ſwallowing down our creeds. In many parts, eſpecially in the neighbourhood of navigable rivers, there are now many flouriſhing plantations of ſugar canes, and ſugar works like thoſe in Hiſpaniola, ſome worked by the wind and others by cattle. Theſe gentlemen ſeem to make no doubt, but that in the courſe of half a century, with proper encouragement from the Europeans, the African regions will ſupply the whole world with thoſe articles, which can now be had in the Weſt-Indies only, and at the expence of the lives and liberties of a miſerable people, in a ſtate of the moſt rigorous ſlavery, and hopeleſs exile from their native ſoil.

LONDON, *November* 1.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, October 2.

"The magiſtrates have publiſhed the 13th ult. the following regulation concerning the future mode of burying, by order of the emperor.

"Whereas the only object intended by interment, being to accelerate the total deſtruction of the dead body, and the uſual methods of confining them in coffins, having a direct contrary tendency to this ſalutary end, it is therefore hereby required that every corpſe, without diſtinction of rank or birth, ſhall for the future be carried to their reſpective pariſh church, and after the uſual ceremonies, be taken out of the coffin, and ſtript of all their cloaths, in order to be put into a linen bag, and thus without coffin, depoſited in a grave ſix feet deep, under a covering of quick-lime.

"Every pariſh is to furniſh coffins at their own expence, neceſſary to carry the corpſe to church, and from thence to the grave.

"Heirs and relations are at liberty to erect tombſtones to the memory of their friends, though not as cuſtomary on the grave itſelf, but at proper diſtances round the burying ground.

"This new regulation will be put in execution here, and in all the principal towns throughout the hereditary ſtates of the empire."

They write from Stockholm, that the old treaties of peace and commerce between Turkey and Sweden have been renewed with ſeveral additional clauſes, as well as thoſe with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoly.

Letters from Peterſburg by the laſt mail mention, that a great number of Scotch maſons, bricklayers, and other handicraftſmen, who had been engaged by ſome agents at Edinburg to be employed in the public works in Muſcovy, were preparing to ſet out on the undertaking of opening a communication between the Caſpian and the Black-Sea, a work which has been long a favourite object with the empreſs, and from the accompliſhment of which, infinite advantages are expected.

At Sheffield market, on Tueſday laſt, a farmer was defrauded out of twenty pounds by a ſwindler taking up a ring in the ſtreet, which he ſaid was worth 200l. for half of which he paid the 20s. and the ſwindler immediately decamped, leaving the farmer the ring, which upon examination was found not to be worth a ſingle ſhilling.

Letters were received on Saturday from the continent which mention, that the Dutch are fitting out a fleet at the Texel which conſiſt of the Orange, of 50 guns, Zaal Bloom, 44, Jaſon, 36, Hoorne, 24, and Phœnix cutter. Commodore Jan Braicke, is to have the command, and he is ordered to proceed to ſea as faſt as poſſible, before the winter ſets in, which might block up the port and prevent his getting out.

The whole population of Holland, included in all the ſeven united provinces, is about 2,500,000 perſons; and the annual revenue of the ſtate is about 3,650,000l. ſterling, per annum. The population of the emperor's Auſtrian dominions is calculated at about 5,000,000 and a half of people; and the annual revenue is ſomewhat better than 3,000,000l. ſterl. The emperor's German dominions are calculated, including the provinces, which he ſhared on the participation of Poland, to contain 8,000,000 and a half of people; the revenues are about 5,000,000l. ſterl. per annum. In point of force the Dutch are very unequal; their whole land forces, including their militia, are not above 58,000 men, while the emperor's forces in Auſtria only, amount to upwards of 200,000 men.

Nov. 3. We hear from St. Maloes, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſloop of war the Leveret, is gone to Breſt, where ſhe is to join the Emerald frigate, and both are then to proceed to the coaſt of Africa, to maintain good order there and for the protection of trade. Letters from the ſame place mention the following melancholy accident: that a gentleman of rank there, careleſsly leaning over the back of a chair, peeling an apple, the chair ſuddenly gave way, and he falling at the ſame time, the knife he had in his hand pierced his thigh, and notwithſtanding the beſt medical aſſiſtance afforded him, he bled to death in four hours.

The character of the emperor for political ſagacity is ſuch, as leaves no doubt of his being aware of, and prepared for the maritime power of the Dutch, and their conſequent ability to annoy his trade.

The moſt obvious way of ſuppoſing this preparation to have been made, is, by recurring to an alliance with ſome ſtate, the aid of whoſe marine may enable the houſe of Auſtria to cope with the ſhipping of its enemy. And thus circumſtanced, what ſtate is there but Ruſſia to be thought of in this way?

Nov. 4. In all accounts received from Vienna, ſince the affair upon the Scheld, there is no more aſcertaining of any future ſteps in that important buſineſs, than in the daily news from Bruſſels, ſo much to the credit of the Imperial councils, is ſecrecy a leading characteriſtic in them.

A gentleman lately returned from the continent, reports his having been at Bruges the 29th of laſt month, where the prince of Ligne then was. He ſaw the Auſtrian troops drawn out and reviewed by that general. He deſcribes them as the fineſt forces in Europe, whether conſidered for the expertneſs of their manœuvres, or in their perſonal appearance. There are 4000 troops at Bruges; 4000 at Oſtend; and 2600 at Newport. The general eſtabliſhment of troops at Bruſſels, is 3600; but it has in the courſe of the laſt two years, been gradually augmenting; and there are now ſuppoſed to be 6000 effective men in that capital and its environs. All which ſeem to declare the certainty of the emperor's intentions; and that he has not taken up the ſcheme of opening the Scheld on the random thought to abandon it on the firſt appearance of a ſerious oppoſition.

The 25th ult. the members of the Iriſh congreſs met at Dublin, without any oſtentation, without military parade, or wanton proceſſion, which might ſerve to ſtrike awe into government, or inflame the minds of the populace, but aſſembled in a peaceable and regular manner, which became the members of a conſtitutional ſociety, convened only for the welfare of the nation. Some fellows were hired to procure a mob and aſſemble in William-ſtreet, in order to commit outrages, which might excuſe the guards being brought down, and letting havock looſe; but by the timely aſſiſtance of the lord mayor and ſheriffs, aided by the interference of Mr. Napper Tandy, they were all quietly diſperſed without effecting their deſign.

If after all, war upon the continent ſhould be the word, the moment in which it ſhould be proclaimed, will be beneficial to the monied intereſt of England. The Dutch trade will be embarraſſed, and of courſe, by many adventurers abandoned. Much of the money accuſtomed to be circulated in thoſe channels, and moſt of the money kept looſe by individuals, for the commerce of ſpeculation and occaſional loans, will be thought no longer ſafe in a country like the united provinces, for the moſt part open to every invader, and will be removed into more ſecurity, in the bank of England.

Nov. 5. A plan has been preſented to the miniſter, and is now before the cabinet, for inſtituting a new colony in New-Holland. In this vaſt tract of land, which is ſo extenſive as to participate of all the different temperaments or climates which affect the globe, every ſort of produce and improvements, of which the various ſoils of the earth are capable, may be expected. It is therefore propoſed to ſend out the convicts to this place under ſuch regulations as may tend to the eſtabliſhment of a new colony. The only inhabitants which are thought to poſſeſs New-Holland, are a few tribes of harmleſs uncultivated people, who loiter on the ſhore, and are only to be found in ſome creeks which ſeem convenient at once for ſhelter and proviſion: ſo that from theſe the Europeans can have but little to fear, eſpecially as it may be ſuppoſed no ſettlement will be attempted without ſufficient force, at leaſt in the firſt inſtance, to protect it from every ſpecies of ſurpriſe or depredation.

The duke of Brunſwick's reſignation of his command with the Dutch, and engaging in the ſervice of the emperor, is to be regarded as the gain of two great points much, in its addition to his own force, and yet more, as detaching from his enemy.

Laſt week a robbery of a ſingular nature was committed in Dublin, a baker's man paſſing by one of the dungeon windows of the gaol, carrying ſome bread, was called to by one of the priſoners, intreating for a loaf, at the ſame time offering the money. The baker complied, took the ſix-pence, and cut up the loaf in ſmall pieces, which he was giving through the grating, according to requeſt, when putting his hand pretty far in, it was ſecured by the nooſe of a rope and held faſt, while with horrid imprecations, he was threatened to have it cut off, if he made the leaſt noiſe, and demanded his money. The man terrified at the villainous and ſudden ſtratagem, with the other hand readily gave the caſh he had, and was liberated. On complaint to the gaoler, he brought the man in to point the villain out, but unfortunately he could not identify an individual.

Nov. 12. So far to the commendation of both ſides, all is ſecrecy, with regard to the purpoſes and plans of action, of the Imperial forces and the Dutch.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, October 27.

"Though every movement beſpeaks a ſettled purpoſe of war, it is dubious whether the emperor intends them as preludes for an attack, or means at preſent only to ſtand on the defenſive. The latter ſeems more probable, as the garriſons of Sluys, Sas de Grand, Huſſt, Maeſtricht, Bois le Duc, &c. are too ſtrong for any attempt of a ſmall army. The fort of Lillo alone by its ſituation and proximity, ſeems a proper object for attack; but the precautions taken by the ſtate will in a ſhort time put that important fortreſs in a condition to reſiſt any ſudden attack; and we are ſtill in hopes that things will not be carried to extremities."

The celebrated Dr. Graham, who is figuring away at Manchester, has, till lately, buried himſelf every morning in the earth! He has ſtood, at leaſt, up to his chin in it; then ran nimbly round a large field, attended by numerous ſpectators, to whom he adviſed the adoption of "this ſure and happy means of preſerving health, and of obtaining longevity!" He dreſſes in a light ſuit of cotton, in compliment to the manufactures of that place, and lives principally upon potatoes.

Nov. 13. The diſpatches received lately from lord Torrington, his majeſty's envoy at the court of Bruſſels, have occaſioned two meetings of the miniſtry; not merely becauſe a rupture between the emperor and the Dutch is now become certain, but that a demand has been made of an anſwer to a propoſal made ſome time ſince on the part of his imperial majeſty to the Britiſh court, by means of his ambaſſador in London. Two councils were at that time held upon the buſineſs, but the reſult was not known, and the affair was ſuppoſed to have blown over. The imperial court have, however, thought proper to reviſe it, and an anſwer is now become highly neceſſary; the exact tenor of the meſſage is not known, but it doubtleſs has for its object the diſpute between the Dutch and the emperor, relative to the navigation of the Scheld, and the treaty of Munſter, at which the Britiſh court became one of the guarantees for the punctual performance of every article thereof. The treaty was ſigned in 1648, but there is a later one, the treaty of Weſtphalia, by which the court of London are bound to guarantee the full and ſole navigation of the Scheld to the Dutch. How our miniſters will find it neceſſary to manage in this affair, time only can determine.

The earth in Upper Calabria is not yet entirely ſettled ſince the laſt convulſions of nature happened in that diſtrict, the 12th of October they had another earthquake which did conſiderable damage, throwing down ſeveral houſes that had been rebuilt, and burying the unfortunate inhabitants in the ruins.

A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Grenoble, in France, on the 15th inſtant, which ſhook all the houſes in the town, and was felt for four leagues above and below the town on the river Iſara. At Port de Beauvoiſin it was alſo felt the ſame day, but more violent, the windows and ſhutters of the houſes were broke in pieces as with a clap of thunder; ſome peaſants in the open fields at work fell down out of fear, and by the convulſion of the earth were lifted up from the ground, and others who ſtood up motionleſs were thrown down, at the ſame time a ſubterraneous noiſe was heard like the rolling of a heavy carriage; theſe accounts add, that in the neighbouring mountains of Savoy, ſeveral ſtones of an enormous ſize having been looſed from the earth by its violent motion, came rolling into the valley,

in large and frightful quantities, to the great terror of the poor peasants.

The ancient severity of the inquisition is greatly relaxed in the catholic countries in Europe. An event that lately took place at Bologna is a proof of this: A man of 60 years of age, by trade a potter, who had been convicted before that tribunal of witchcraft and holding converse with the devil, was paraded through the streets sitting on an ass, with a label affixed to his breast, signifying his crime, and after being carried through the principal parts of the town, he was set at liberty without any other punishment. He had been in the prisons of the inquisition only nine months, during which time he had not been put to the torture ordinary and extraordinary above once a month.

The associations in Scotland are truly alarming, yet we hear of no measure being taken to satisfy the minds of the people, or redress the grievances which they labour under. When the parliament meets, however, petitions will be crouding in from all parts of the kingdom, to the confusion of Mr. Pitt and his friends, who will then find how much the temper of the people is altered.

Monday morning early, the right honourable lord George Gordon, president of the protestant association, sent the following note to his excellency baron Van Lynden, the Dutch ambassador, who arrived on Friday from the Hague, at the hotel in Suffolk-street;

"Lord George Gordon presents his most sincere respects to the ambassador of the States General of the United Provinces, and congratulates his excellency on his arrival. Lord George Gordon wishes to have the honour of an interview, as he has it in his power to be of service to the States, and begs to be informed when he may have an opportunity of waiting upon his excellency. Lord George Gordon's heart cleaves to the states of Holland; he has no intelligence that he would keep secret from them, but wishes to communicate every thing that may tend to give them the advantage over all their enemies."

To this note the Dutch ambassador returned a most polite answer (by the bearer) appointing an immediate interview. In consequence of which condescension, lord George Gordon had the honour of entering into a private conference with his excellency, which lasted above two hours. From all that transpires, we have reason to believe they were quite cordial together.

In consequence of the Dutch embassy being thus supplied, Sir James repairs to the Hague without delay.

It is remarkable enough, that among the numbers of our countrymen, who have chosen to stay in America since the conclusion of that execrable war, there are most of the individuals who had the management of the different contracts.

A treasury messenger was dispatched to the earl of Shelburne, and he has come to town. The result of his conference has not yet transpired; but it is imagined that in the present disorder and weakness of the cabinet, they have consented to the earl's terms.

The princess of Asturias was brought to bed on the 24th of October of a prince at the palace of St. Laurence at Madrid, the officers of the court, and all the foreign ministers were invited to the baptism, which took place the same day, his majesty stood sponsor, and held his young highness at the font, where he received the following names, Fernandez, Marie, Francis de Paul, Dominick, Vincent, Ferrier, Anthony, Joseph, Joachim, Paschal, Diego, John-Nepomucene, Janvier, Francis, Francis-Xavier, Raphael, Michael, Gabriel, Calixtus, Cajetan, Francis, Lewis, Raimond, Gregory, Laurence, Jeromus. The ceremony was performed by the patriarch of the Indies. The anthem of Te Deum was sung on that occasion, accompanied by the finest organ and band of music in the Castilian territories. His majesty has ordered public rejoicings and illuminations throughout his dominions, to continue three days.

Nov. 16. The united provinces, considering their small extent, and the indifferent quality of the soil, are very populous; which is attributed to their great trade, their many manufactories, and their fisheries, which procure employment and subsistence for a great number. The inhabitants are computed at two millions and one third, while Susmilch and other political arithmeticians make them two millions and an half, reckoning above a million in the province of Holland alone, which thus contains nearly as many souls as all the other six together.

The causes of the above very extraordinary population in Holland are, the many large cities, and the flourishing state of their manufactures. Most of the first class of the inhabitants, the old nobility, are now extinct, and the vacancies not filled up, as the States General neither confer rank nor nobility. There are, however, some families, which have been made counts or barons, by the late emperor and other foreign powers, without any exception taken at their bearing such titles; but they are not admitted to the privileges belonging to ancient nobility of the country.

Extract of a letter from Oran, October 26.

"On Sunday the 26th, don Pedro Guelphi, commanding officer at this place, received advice, that the Moors had, about nine o'clock A. M. suddenly made their appearance in our garden ground. The drums instantly beat to arms, and only served as a signal to the enemy to make a precipitate retreat. They fled, carrying away what they had time to pilfer from the inhabitants, and cutting down the fruit-trees. We suppose their number to be full 8000. They were pursued, and as they entrenched themselves in the hollow roads, a firing took place. Don Andrea de Dasa bravely repulsed the enemy, who fell upon his troops in hopes of destroying them, but they were compelled to give way, carrying off a great number of their dead. Our loss was very trifling, one man of ours only being killed, and six wounded. The enemy, which was the whole of the Turkish force under the bey, joined him with five pair of colours on the heights, from whence he had been witness to the discomfiture of his friends, having remained there from six in the morning till one in the afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31.

From a late Dublin paper.

A few evenings since major Rogers, a major in the American service (who had the command of a small fort, in which one of the regiments now on duty here was prisoners during the war) went into Daly's chocolate-house; as soon as he came in he observed five of the officers belonging to that regiment in the room, from whom, on account of the exceeding good treatment he had given these gentlemen during their captivity, he expected every politeness; but alas! how soon do we forget our benefactors; the major with his wonted complaisance, saluted them; one, in a manner which would disgrace the gentleman, with an air of risible contempt, turned away his head, another smiled, and some began to whistle. The major stood amazed, and was for some minutes motionless; at last he sternly looked at him whose ingratitude bore most forcibly on his mind, and asked him, "Do you not recollect me?" the officer carelessly answering in the negative, the major (not to leave him or them in the smallest loop hole) told his name; one of the officers then came up, and, instead of thanking him for the kindness they so recently experienced, said—Sir, we suppose your business in this country is to draw that rebellious sword, which in your own you have but just sheathed. The major discovering the baseness of men to whom he had endeavoured to afford every pleasure the time and his situation would admit of to render their captivity light, scornfully replied, gentlemen, I see you are, one and all, the most ungrateful set of beings existing; I came here not for the purpose of rebellion, nor was my sword ever the sword of rebellion, but the sword of liberty, and I sheathed it on the completion of it; but, gentlemen, my sword was to you a sword of mercy and protection, and, since you are forgetful of it, mark me; for I cannot refrain telling you this is my native country, and it should be my greatest bliss to see it rid of every enemy, foreign or domestic. At this one of the officers said—poh! poh! Sir, you mean to be insolent! Then the fire of indignation caught his aged breast; he laid his hand on his sword, and said, ye young scoundrels, your insolence is as unbounded as your impudence is conspicuous—in the tented field it would be my pride to inflict on you the punishment you deserve; or, as a man, I should teach you the respect due to age, and how to treat a benefactor; and if you are gentlemen, draw! The bucks slunk off.

ALEXANDRIA, *February* 10.

Some very useful discoveries have been made at Milan by the chevalier de Marco Barbaro, chamberlain to the court of Bavaria, on fermented grain, employed in sowing. Each grain has produced above 15 ears. Upwards of 600 farmers, whom he has supplied with grain thus prepared, to sow their lands, are lavish in their praises of it. The chevalier de Marco has repeated his experiments on different kinds of grain, and particularly on rice, which he has sown on dry land, where it thrives, after this preparation, as if it was in water. This last discovery, in particular, will become a great benefit to the world, as it is well known that the stagnation of the waters, necessary to the cultivation of rice, are hurtful to the salubrity of the air, and caused it to be excluded from many countries.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 7.

"The third instant was married, the honourable JOHN F. MERCER, a delegate to Congress for the state of Virginia, to Miss SPRIGG, of this city."

ABSTRACTS from some of the public acts passed last session of assembly.

An act respecting the commerce of this state, to prevent frauds in the customs, to direct the duty of naval officers, and to regulate the conduct of masters and mariners of merchant vessels.

NO vessel shall be deemed belonging to this state, unless one half at least is the property of citizens, and registered agreeably to this act, such property to be proved before a naval officer, and a certificate granted on the back of the register.

Every vessel above 40 feet keel, one sixth whereof belongs to citizens, shall be registered.

If any owner of a vessel under 40 feet keel shall desire to have a register, the same may be granted.

Naval officer, on application, shall grant a register for any vessel, one sixth whereof is the property of citizens; which register shall be signed and sealed by the governor, and countersigned by the clerk of the council.

Naval officers shall make due entries of registers granted by them, and transmit lists thereof to the governor and council in June and December annually.

A duty of one shilling per ton shall be paid by the master or owner for every register, to the naval officer, to be by him paid into the treasury.

The tonnage of vessels to be ascertained as follows. For a double deck vessel, The length of the keel of every such vessel (from stem to [illegible]) and the breadth as taken without board over the broadest part from plank to plank, and half that breadth shall be accounted the depth of every such vessel; then multiply the length by the breadth, and the product thereof by the depth, and divide the whole by 95, and the quotient shall give the true contents of the tonnage for which such vessel shall pay duty; and for a single deck vessel, take the length of the keel as aforesaid, the breadth of the beam and depth of the hold, and multiply and divide as aforesaid.

All registers heretofore granted to be delivered up to some naval officer, and renewed, without any other charge except half the customary fees to the naval officer for recording and transmitting the same.

Any vessel lading goods for exportation, without obtaining a register and permit, shall be forfeited, with all her guns, ammunition, tackle, and furniture; which may be seized by any naval officer, and condemned in the court of admiralty, one half to the naval officer and the other to the use of the state, and the master shall forfeit 100 pounds.

No vessel shall depart without a clearance, signed and sealed by a naval officer, under penalty of being forfeited, seized, and condemned, as aforesaid; and when any master shall apply for a clearance, he shall deliver a fair manifests, containing the marks, &c. of all hogsheads, &c. containing any goods, wares, or merchandise, and a full account of all articles, of the produce of this or any of the United States, on board or intended to be taken on board, and prove the same on oath; one of which manifests shall be transmitted to the governor and council, and the other remain in the naval office; and the master shall enter into bond, not to trade with any pirate, or subject of any state at war with this state, &c. but to conduct the said vessel, according to his best skill and knowledge, to her destined port; and thereupon the naval officer shall grant a clearance; and if any goods, &c. not included in the manifest, shall be found on board after clearance, the same shall be forfeited and seized.

Masters removing from one district to another, to unlade goods, &c. or to take on board any cargo for exportation, shall produce a certificate of their entry, and shall not unlade any such goods, &c. or take on board any part of their cargo, without obtaining a permit from the naval officer; and in case of neglect, such cargo shall be forfeited; and all registered vessels carrying goods, &c. from this state to Virginia, or bringing them from thence, shall be entered and cleared; but vessels of or under 40 feet keel may sail to Virginia with a proper permit to be granted by a naval officer; and any vessel sailing without such permit shall be forfeited and seized, and the master forfeit 50 pounds.

Vessels under 40 feet keel shall be recorded, and have a permit under the hand and seal of a naval officer, in the following form:

Maryland to wit. Permission is hereby given for the vessel or boat called ——— the property of A. B. of this state, to sail from any port or place within this state, to any other port or place within the same, without being obliged to enter or clear, unless she shall have on board any article subject to duty; this permit to continue for one year and no longer. Given under my hand and seal this ——— day of ——— 17—

Small vessels sailing from one district to another without permit may be seized and forfeited; and all such vessels coming from any port out of this state to any place within the same shall enter and clear.

The name of any vessel shall not be changed without renewing the register and paying a duty upon her tonnage; and if the property of any registered vessel shall be transferred, or the master changed, such transfer or change shall be certified on the back of the register.

If any register shall be lost or mislaid, one of the owners thereof proving the same before the governor on oath, he may grant a certificate, and the naval officer shall grant a new register.

Every vessel arriving shall come as near the naval office as she conveniently can, and within 24 hours after the master shall make entry of the vessel and cargo, and deliver to the naval officer a clearance or permit from the place where she received her cargo, and the register, and two manifests, containing the marks, &c. and shall prove the same on oath; one of which manifests shall be transmitted to the governor and council, and the other remain with the naval officer; and if any master shall suffer any hogshead, &c. containing dutiable articles, to be opened on board and the goods therein embezzled, &c. he shall forfeit 100 pounds.

No vessel shall be entered before the master report the same; and in case of default to make such report and produce the register, and of breaking bulk, or disposing of any part of the cargo, without making entry, &c. the vessel shall be forfeited.

Master of vessel of or under 40 feet keel, having dutiable articles on board, shall report and make entry of the same, and shall be liable for the duties on her cargo, and may be seized until such duties be paid; but he shall be subject to no duty on tonnage, or any other charges, except five shillings to the naval officer for making entry and return thereof.

No vessel shall be entered at any port but that at which she shall arrive, &c. nor be cleared out at any naval office but at the district where she entered, and not before payment of all duties.

Any person convicted of making false entry shall pay 500 pounds.

The master or owner of vessels belonging to this state shall pay, at entrance or clearance, six-pence per ton; and on all other vessels one shilling; and on all vessels entering or clearing at Baltimore, a penny per ton to the wardens of said port; and the naval officers are to collect the same and pay them into the treasury on the 10th of June and December yearly, or within 20 days thereafter; and the naval officer shall be allowed 4 per cent. for collecting; and if any part of the duties shall remain unpaid at the periods on which they ought to be paid, the naval officer shall forfeit 40 per cent. on the sum unpaid, and be suspended till the sum be paid.

Any person convicted of counterfeiting a register, &c. shall be fined not exceeding 500 pounds, or imprisoned not exceeding 12 months, or suffer corporal punishment not exceeding thirty nine lashes, at the discretion of the court.

If any owner, &c. shall wilfully and appear destroy any vessel, goods, &c. with intent to prejudice any underwriter, &c. [illegible]

The owner shall be liable to answer for any damage, by reason of embezzlement, by the master or mariners, for such goods, &c. as shall be put on board, or for any thing done, without the knowledge, further than the value of the vessel, &c. and the freight due during the voyage.

If several freighters shall suffer loss, and the value of the vessel, &c. shall not be sufficient to make compensation, they shall receive satisfaction proportionably to their losses; and their freighters may exhibit a bill in chancery for discovering the amount of such losses, and the value of such vessel, &c. and for an equivalent distribution thereof, according to the rules of equity; provided, that if such bill be exhibited by any part-owners, they shall annex an affidavit, that they do not collude with the defendants, and shall thereby offer to pay the value of such vessel, &c. and the court shall thereupon ascertain the value, and direct payment thereof; provided also, that nothing in this act shall extend to impeach any remedy against any master or mariner, in respect to embezzlement, &c. but persons injured may take remedy for the same as they might have done before the making this law.

Naval officers shall enter into bond in the penalty of 5000 pounds, and take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duty.

Naval officers to receive the following fees, and no more;

	l.	s.	d.
For signing and sealing every register,	1	0	0
For recording and transmitting the same,	0	5	0
For entering or clearing every vessel of 100 tons and upwards,	0	15	0
For entering or clearing every vessel of 50 tons and under 100 tons,	0	10	0
For entering or clearing every vessel under 50 tons,	0	5	0
For every certificate of entry or clearance, or of goods imported or exported,	0	5	0
For every bond taken in office,	0	5	0
For proving and filing a certificate and cancelling a bond,	0	5	0
For every bill of health or bill of stores granted,	0	5	0
For every permit granted,	0	2	6
For every oath administered,	0	1	0
For a copy of a manifest, per side, allowing 305 words to a side,	0	0	4
For a passport, in conformity to the 24th article of the treaty between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America,	0	5	0

If any naval officer shall demand any greater fee, he shall forfeit 100 pounds; and they shall make out a fair copy, and put the same up in their office.

Documents, &c. belonging to vessels of his Most Christian Majesty, shall be lodged with his consul or deputy, to be returned, on a certificate produced under the hand of the naval officer, that the duties are paid and satisfied.

The first district shall be divided, and a ninth erected, from Piscataway creek (including the eastern branch) up Patowmack to the extremity of the state; and the governor is requested to appoint a naval officer for such district.

No master of a vessel above 40 feet keel shall, after May 1, carry any seaman out of the state, without agreeing with him for his wages, which shall be made in writing, declaring what wages shall be given to each, and the voyage for which he agreed to serve, under the penalty of 20 pounds.

Any seaman entering himself on board such vessel shall sign such agreement, which shall be conclusive, and binding on all parties during the time contracted for.

If any seaman, after contracting, shall refuse to proceed on the voyage, or shall desert, he shall forfeit the wages due; and any magistrate may commit him to the common gaol, there to remain for three months, and be kept to continual hard labour; and if any seaman shall absent himself without leave, he shall forfeit four days pay for every day's absence; and if he shall leave the vessel without a discharge in writing from the master, he shall forfeit one month's pay.

The master shall be obliged to pay the seamen their wages, if demanded, within 10 days after the vessel shall be entered, or at the time they shall be discharged, under penalty of 5 pounds over and above the wages due to each person.

No seaman shall be hindered from using methods for recovery of wages against the master or owner of any vessels, and in all cases where it shall be necessary that the contract be produced in court, the obligation shall lie on the master or owner.

If any master shall wilfully put any of his seamen on shore in any place out of this state, or shall refuse to bring them home, if in a condition to return, he shall forfeit 50 pounds, or 12 months imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

All masters shall lay in a sufficient quantity of good provisions and water for the voyage, according to the number of hands on board, and shall deliver in an account thereof to the naval officer by whom he is cleared, under the penalty of 30 pounds.

If any master shall ship any seaman, knowing him to be before shipped by another, he shall forfeit 5 pounds, and discharge such seaman from his service; and if any seaman shipped by any master shall afterward ship himself, he shall forfeit 5 pounds, suffer one month's imprisonment, and be kept to hard labour.

No seaman, shipped on board any vessel, shall remain on shore at Baltimore town, between sun-set and day-break, without leave of the master; and no inhabitant shall entertain such seaman, under penalty of 5 pounds.

Nothing in this act to extend to vessels of war, or to debar any seaman from entering into the service of any vessel belonging to this state or the United States; nor shall he forfeit the wages due during the time of service in such merchant ship, nor shall such entry be deemed a desertion.

Nothing contained in this act shall repeal or alter the act laying a duty on British vessels, &c. passed November session 1783.

To be deemed a public act, and to continue for seven years and till the end of the next session thereafter.

[*To be continued.*]

Patowmack Canal.

Annapolis, February 28, 1785.

BY virtue of an act of the last general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An ACT for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the laudable subscription, so essentially necessary to accomplish a work fraught with such universal advantages, is now opened at Annapolis, where it will so continue until the tenth day of May next, in the hands of

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND,
JOHN DAVIDSON.

1

Intendant's-office, February 11, 1785.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 4th of April, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at Vienna, in Dorchester county, for current money, or specie certificates liquidated and issued by the treasurer, or by the commissioners appointed to settle the depreciation and pay of the Maryland line to the first of August, 1780,

ALL that tract of land in Dorchester county commonly called the Indian Lands, lying upon Nanticoke river, containing upwards of six thousand acres, laid off in convenient lots for the purchasers. Bonds to be given with security, payable the first day of January 1790, with legal interest thereon, to be paid annually.

At the same time and place will be sold some reserved lands adjoining Nanticoke manor. Also two small tracts of land, containing one hundred and forty acres, late the property of Anthony Stewart; three ditto, containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, of Charles Blair; two ditto, James Fishwick, seventy-four acres.

And on Thursday the seventh of April will be sold at public vendue, at Salisbury, on the terms aforesaid, the real and personal confiscated property of Hugh Dean, Charles Hale, Speers, French and Co. Isaac Coffin, John H. Carey, John Malone, Mary Caldwell, Isaac Atkinson, John Sterling, John Harris, Major White, Joshua Dickson, William Smith, Sarah Coffin, John Bontler, Obadiah Read, Caleb Jones, William Atkinson, James Otley, Jamison Wheatly, all of Somerset and Worcester counties.

Likewise will be sold, part of Wicomico and Walteot manors, with some reserved lands adjoining.

1 DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER,
Intendant of the revenue.

Intendant's-office, February 11, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the tenants on the manors and reserves in St. Mary's and Charles counties, and all others concerned, that the Intendant of the revenue will attend at Leonardtown, on Tuesday the 8th day of March, to dispose of the said lands; and on Wednesday the 16th of the same month, at Port-Tobacco.

1 DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, Intendant.

To be rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out-houses, &c. Application to be made to Mr. John Rice, on Fell's point, or Richard Burland, in Baltimore-town. 1 J. Tabut

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January 28, 1785.

ECLIPSE,

Imported last summer,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, in Prince-George's county, and will begin to cover on the 20th day of March next, at six guineas a mare, and one dollar to the groom; his colour is a fine chesnut with a small blaze, and one white hind foot, full fifteen hands and a half high, great bone, and very handsome. Good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. The money to be sent with the mares.

RICHARD B. HALL.

London, February 26, 1784.

Esteemed friend,

WE have procured you a horse of the first running blood, as you desired, and got by the celebrated Eclipse. Enclosed is his pedigree, attested by Mr. Tattersall, whose veracity may be depended on, and who is allowed to have the most extensive knowledge of the turf of any man in this country.

OXLEY and HANCOCK.

Richard B. Hall.

THIS is to certify, that the chesnut horse I sold Mr. Oxley was bred by the late Sir John Shelley, bart. and was got by Eclipse, out of Phœbe, full sister to Apollo. Phœbe was got by Regulus, her dam by Cottingham, grand-dam by Snake, great-grand-dam by the Bald Galloway, great great-grand-dam by lord Carlisle's Turk. Cottingham was got by Mr. Hartley's blind horse. This horse was five years old last grass. Witness my hand this 16th of February 1784. RICHARD TATTERSALL.

N. B. The horse won several plates and matches, &c. &c. 1 R. T.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscribers, to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to vest the real estate, devised by John Hammond, Esq; to the subscriber Elizabeth, in fee and her heirs, in the former.

WILLIAM KING,
ELIZABETH A. KING.

1 10 16

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to divide the real and personal property of Thomas Lamer, of London, among his brothers and sisters, in such manner as to them may seem reasonable. 8 w

1 10 16 WILLIAM HARDING.

Prince-George's county, February 10, 1785.

TO prevent further trouble, all those indebted to the estate of William Urquhart, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Hugh Lyon, in Upper Marlborough, and all those who have claims against the said estate, are earnestly desired to bring them to the said Hugh Lyon properly attested, that they may be adjusted.

10 2 16 JANE URQUHART, executrix of William Urquhart.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Fisher, in Anne-Arundel county, a brown bay HORSE, about eight years old, fourteen hands high, or upwards, paces, trots, and canters, has no perceivable brand or flesh mark, and appears to be ill-natured. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 10 2 16 w 3

February 9, 1785.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 21st instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money only, at the late dwelling plantation of Ralph Basil, deceased, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne,

SEVERAL horses, stock of cattle and hogs, household furniture, and plantation utensils. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Ralph Basil are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the same are requested to send them legally attested.

2 X ELIZABETH BASIL, administratrix.

FOR SALE,

For cash, certificates issued under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, or on credit,

THE plantation of the subscriber, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 600 acres. It lies on Severn river, about four miles from the city of Annapolis; the improvements are, a very good framed dwelling house, 30 odd feet by 16, two stories high, two rooms on each floor with fire places in all of them, and a cellar bricked up under the whole; a log kitchen or quarter 24 by 12, built this last fall, with a brick chimney; a framed barn, 30 by 25, with sheds 12 feet wide on the sides, and on one end, raised on brick pillars, about two feet from the ground, the whole floored close, and covered with 18 inch cypress shingles, there is a granary above; two small orchards, with some good fruit; milk and hen houses, and a tolerable stable. 8 w

2 JAMES BRICE.

February 1, 1785.

THE part of CHEW's FARM, in Washington county, upon Patowmack river, about eight miles from Hagar's town, and containing upwards of eight hundred acres of rich limestone land, which was advertised a few weeks ago in this paper, will be laid off in lots of one or two hundred acres, as may best suit those inclined to purchase, and offered by public auction, on the 25th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day; one sixth of the purchase money must be paid when deeds of conveyance are delivered, and the remainder in two, three, and four years from the day of sale, which will take place upon the premises.

2 X PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

TAKEN up at the plantation of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; near Annapolis, a dark brown HEIFER, about three years old, marked with an under cut on each ear, and has a little white on the rump. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

9 ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

POET's CORNER.

Mr. GREEN,

LATELY having a retrospect to the *unparalleled* performances of the ANTI-CONSTITUTIONALISTS in the Baltimore prints, yet as there appears *nothing* of poetry in their verses, and *nothing* to the purpose in their preface epistles, with great humility, I beg leave also to submit *nothing* to your readers.—"NOTHING!"—you know has lately made a great noise in the world; and if, Sir, the *illustrable* Lælius Civis, Philo, &c. &c. &c. of the *sublime* Port, should not like this *nothing*, they may do *nothing* with it; for whether condemned or approved of, it is *nothing* to—

NOBODY.

"? NOTHING!"—To the tune of *Derry-down.*

COME hark to our ditty, which shall not be long,
For we've *nothing* new, Sirs, your time to prolong;
So we e'en have made *nothing* the theme of our song,
Which nobody can deny.

Nor let the grave critic of our *nothing* complain,
Tho' *nothing* of wit should be found in our strain;
From *nothing* all know there can *nothing* remain,
Which nobody can deny.

'Tis from *nothing your patriots* oft catch at a hint,
Blunder out a hard speech, and then get it in print;
'Tis *their* only misfortune that there is *nothing* in't,
Which nobody can deny.

When *Pat* without sense a fam'd *doctor* is grown,
When *Jack* excels surgeons in *jerking* † a bone,
That *your doctor* and *surgeon* are *nothing* you'll own,
Which nobody can deny.

Such wits to the press will their *nothings* commend,
Full of *nothing* they write, and to *nothing* they tend,
So beginning with *nothing*, in *nothing* they end,
Which nobody can deny.

* "*What has government to do with the* christian religion?—NOTHING!"—[*Vide Civis.*]

† *Surgeon barber to the* elect family, *and justly celebrated for his skill in extracting of teeth.*

Anne-Arundel county, January 31, 1785.

THE subscriber, having received a power of attorney of Mr. John Hall, son of Edward, empowering him to ask, demand, and receive, all and every the debts now due and owing him, Hereby gives notice to all those indebted, by bond, note, or otherways, that unless payment is made by the 20th day of February next, suits will commence to March court, without respect to persons.

2 HENRY BALDWIN.

THERE are at the plantation of Joseph Gill, near South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as strays, in the pasture of Mary Pearson, two mares, the one a roan, about six years old, has no perceivable mark about her; the other black, about ten and a half hands high, and has no perceivable mark or brand. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2

LOST out of my pocket, about twelve weeks ago, a depreciation certificate, No. 2117, granted to John Burk, soldier of the Maryland line, for the sum of sixty pounds specie. Any person finding the same, upon producing it to the subscriber, living at George town, or William Campbell, at Annapolis, shall receive one guinea reward. All persons whatever are forewarned receiving the same, as it is my property. It is hoped that the treasurer will stop it, should it be offered to him in payment. 3 WILLIAM BAYLY.

February 1, 1785.

To be SOLD *cheap, for cash,*

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, *about ten years old; she has been used to wait in the house. For particulars enquire of the printers hereof.* 2

To be SOLD,

For want of Employ,

A VERY valuable NEGRO MAN, *about twenty years of age. The terms will be made known, by applying to the subscriber in Annapolis.*

8X JAMES MACKUBIN.

Just imported, and to be SOLD *at the Post-office,*

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases. 19

SCHEME

LOTTERY,

To raise 6000 dollars for the use of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland.

		Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Prize	4000	4000
1		1500	1500
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
20		100	2000
60		50	3000
100		20	2000
3000		8	24000
3187	Prizes,		40,000 Dollars.
6813	Blanks,		
10,000	Tickets at 4 dollars each, are		40,000 Dollars.

THE PRIZES are subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the most liberal and public spirited purposes, the finishing the buildings, and making necessary additions to the *library*, and the *philosophical* and *mechanical* apparatus of the college.

The scheme is calculated on the most favourable terms, those who wish to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the interests of LEARNING; there being little more than *two blanks* to *one prize*, and the large sum of SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, contained in the *four* capital prizes. The visitors and governors of the college, as a corporation will be answerable for the due and faithful management of the *lottery*, which, it is expected will be ready to be drawn at CHESTER, by the 15th day of April next, 1785. The fortunate numbers will be published in the Baltimore and some of the Philadelphia news-papers within four weeks after the drawing; and the prizes paid at CHESTER, or in the different counties on the eastern shore, by the college visitors for each respective county, who are as follows, and of whom tickets may be had at four dollars each.

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chase, Esquires.

Kent county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D. Peregrine Lethrbu,y, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott, Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.

Queen-Anne's county, Joshua Seney, Esq;

Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Esq;

Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldsborough, Hon. John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.

Somerset county, Levin Gale, Esq;

Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq; 7

Cæcil county, Rev. William Thomson.

Prizes not demanded in six months after the publication of the *drawing*, are to be considered as generously given for the benefit of the college.

BUILDING.

Annapolis, January 18, 1785.

EDWARD VIDLER,

HAVING imported a number of able workmen in the building branch, will undertake to erect or repair either public or private buildings; he will survey, measure, or estimate, for those who please to favour him with their orders. He has several marble and Portland stone chimney pieces ready for fixing up on the shortest notice. 3

N. B. A store will be opened on Monday next at his house (late Mr. Joseph Middleton's) near the dock.

BY virtue of a law passed this present session, for altering the time for holding the courts, notice is hereby given, That Saint Mary's county court will be held on the Monday before the fourth Tuesday in March, and on the Mondays before the first Tuesdays in June and September.

Charles county court, on the Monday before the first Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the second Tuesdays in June and September.

Prince George's county, on the Monday before the second Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the fourth Tuesdays in June and September.

Calvert county, on the Monday before the third Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the third Tuesdays in June and September.

Cæcil county, on the Monday before the second Tuesdays in March, June, and October.

Talbot county, on the Monday before the first Tuesdays in March, June, and November. 5

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

16 JAMES STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Sassafras river, in Cecil county, in Maryland, and more than one mile from Aiken waterside, about six miles from Dunstan, and twelve miles from Frederick-town, containing 87 thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, celebrated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so, the above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquiry of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land. tf

17 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high, well made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white bersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat; but as he has been absent from my service since the 12th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

8 WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to meadow, and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. 15 P. W. THOMAS.

August 13, 1784.

To be SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the sithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them, by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis.

22X JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

16 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young NEGRO woman, who has been used to the field and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers. 24X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Church-Street.*